





## WORD FOR BONDS.

San Bernardino Gets Them, Right to One.  
(San Bernardino Courier, March 27.)

The election yesterday, though it did not call out anything like a full vote, was yet the most important ever held in San Bernardino, when we consider the issue involved. That issue was indeed vital, as it depended whether San Bernardino was to advance in line with the nineteenth century or to go back to the conditions of the frontier towns of Mexico, where filth, disease and death reign perennially supreme. Had bonds been defeated, the injury to the city would have been incalculable. Immigration would have ceased, progress would have been converted into retrogression, values would have been lowered in nearly every description of property, business would have decreased, and our present prosperity have been transformed into a sluggish stagnation. The injury inflicted would have been irreparable for years at least. San Bernardino would have become a byword, and we would be pointed to as the Berks county of Southern California. The men opposed to bonds did their utmost to bring this condition of affairs about. They worked hard and worked late and early to defeat the party of progress. Their failure was so overwhelming that, in all probability, the party of obstruction will never raise its bearded head again in San Bernardino, stamped by the vote of yesterday as the most progressive city of the South, for the failure of the opponents of health, prosperity and progress was even more disastrous than that of their brethren in San Diego. Now, that we have triumphed, however, so brilliantly, we can afford to forgive our misguided fellow-citizens.

But we cannot afford to forget. As it is, the vote of yesterday will be immediately productive of glorious results for this city. People accustomed to enlightened, social and economic conditions will be attracted to us, who, had bonds been defeated, would have avoided us as they would the pest-house. Henceforth, this is a modern city thoroughly in rapport with the enlightened spirit of the age. Henceforth, this will be the healthiest city in California, for with our incomparable climate and scientific sanitary regulations, epidemics can never obtain a footing within our limits. To make San Bernardino the most beautiful city in the South, it is only necessary to keep it clean and to establish good modern streets. The vote of yesterday provides for both. All honor to the great majority of our enlightened and progressive people. They are worthy of the pleasant scenes among which their destiny is cast. They are worthy of their glorious valley and beautiful city, worthy of the splendid career opening to their industry and enterprise. The Courier is proud of them. As we said the other day, we knew they would do their duty to themselves, their families, their friends and the city of their choice. We did not, however, anticipate such an overwhelming triumph. The opponents of progress have not merely been defeated. They have been annihilated. But enough. San Bernardino is now in the saddle, and, our word for it, she will make splendid running. The following is the vote:

Sewers, Yes, 475; Streets, Yes, 473. Sewers, No, 60; Streets, No, 58.

## CALICO.

## The Outlook in the Great Desert Mining District.

(Calico Print, March 27.) Last year was the dullest which Calico has experienced since the camp was started. The discharge of the large force of miners on the King mine, only a few being retained for prospecting, and the reduction of forces on other mines, caused a great depression in the business of the town, but still there were but few failures, and most of those parties engaged in business a year ago are yet conducting their enterprises, and when business was at its lowest ebb, and the main street was as quiet as a graveyard, they entertained a hope that times would improve in the near future. The time has finally arrived when the hopes of the patient will soon be realized, and business will once more become lively and money circulate freely. There is something tangible for a foundation to the expectations of the most sanguine. The commencement of work on the foundation of the Oro Grande Company's new sixty-stamp mill speaks volumes in itself. When the mill is completed the company will then have seventy-five stamps to feed with ore, which will require about 200 men to do it. This alone will give a stimulus to the business of the town. When the litigation on the Jenny Lind mine is terminated, fifty or sixty men will be employed there. The Barber Company have been purchasing a number of mining claims in West Calico, and intend to put on a large force of men to keep their fifteen-stamp mill running day and night. In a few months the fifteen-stamp mill of J. S. Doe & Co. will finish crushing the hundreds of tons of ore which they have accumulated on the dumps, and about seventy-five men will be required in place of the few they now employ, to keep the mill in constant operation. The mines of the Silver Odessa Company are attaining such a depth and extent in development that a much larger force will be required to keep their fifteen-stamp mill busy. The various rich strikes by chlorides are operating larger than usual. Rich mines are first brought into notice by the patient and energetic labor of the chlorides, and many of such will swell the already magnificent list of valuable properties. In brief, the prospects of Calico are exceedingly bright, and this fall, at the furthest, will see Calico booming at a degree far ahead of anything she has experienced in the past. Already business is improving in all quarters of the camp, and life and cheerfulness are beginning to take the place of inaction and dejection.

WATERLOO AND HARMONIAL MINES. A rich strike has been made in the tunnel of the Harmonial No. 1 mine owned by Bahten & Edwards. This mine adjoins the Waterloo on the west. An immense ledge runs northwest and southeast through the eastern part of the Harmonial No. 1 and the western part of the Waterloo, extending through the center of the Harmonial No. 2, which adjoins the two above mentioned mines on the north. A 700-foot tunnel was started several months ago on the Harmonial No. 1

mine for the purpose of connecting with the main shaft in the Waterloo and giving that mine a convenient outlet. Recently the miners in the tunnel penetrated the ledge, and the other day struck a fine body of ore that averages sixty ounces in silver to the ton. It does not appear to be simply a small pocket, for such pockets are being constantly uncovered, and no notice is taken of the same; but the strike referred to is considered to be an important one, and will greatly enhance the value of the Harmonial No. 1 mine and others in that vicinity. The strike was not unexpected, as that part of the ledge on the Waterloo ground has been yielding large quantities of good ore, and hence all claims located on that ledge would naturally be expected to contain good ore. The group of mines of which the Waterloo is the center ranks among the richest in the camp, and will undoubtedly keep fifty or sixty stamps in operation, and a force of 200 or 300 men at work for a long time, as soon as the mines are sufficiently developed to accommodate that many miners.

## THE TAGGART MINE.

The Taggart mine in East Calico, is now owned by J. Norton and L. S. Weaver, and recently they gave a lease on the mine to Fred Heber and George Johnson, who have made a rich strike on the ledge, which will average about \$75 to the ton. We have shown a fine specimen of the ore, which will assay up in the thousands. Thousands of dollars have been taken from this mine near the surface in the past, but had been suspended on the mine for some time, as it was supposed the rich pockets had been exhausted, but still there has always been an abundance of low-grade ore in the mine that would pay a company having their own mill to reduce it. The ledge is large and well-defined, and judging from present indications, it contains an extensive deposit of rich ore. A shipment will soon be made to the mill, the returns of which will determine the value of the mine as a chloriding proposition.

## IVANPAH AND MESCAL.

The Cambria Mill and Mining Company of Mescal have purchased the mines and mill of the Ivanpah Mill and Mining Company, and intend shortly to make extensive developments on the mines of the old company, which will keep the mill in constant operation and once more make Ivanpah a lively camp. The ten-stamp mill of the Cambria Company at Mescal is kept busy day and night crushing ore from the Cambria mine, which is being systematically developed and is yielding a large quantity of rich ore. The Waterman mill and mine closed down recently, not for the lack of ore, it is said, but on account of the result of the litigation which has been prosecuted over the property for several years. The hoisting machinery on the mine has been removed to Waterman & Porter's gold mine in San Diego county.

## Monrovia.

(Monrovia Planet.) Pepper trees are planted on a large number of the avenues of Monrovia.

The Monrovia school has increased nearly sixty scholars. Application has been made to create a new school district in this neighborhood, after which a new schoolhouse will be built.

A syndicate composed of J. M. Keefer, of Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. McCoy, of Pasadena; Capt. Johnson, of Ft. Dodge, Iowa, and W. N. Monroe, of this place, bought the following pieces of property in the Duarte a few days ago: S. H. Johnson, 25 acres; A. Spence, 48 acres; W. C. Badeau, 20 acres; V. F. Wilby, 20 acres; A. Body, 15 acres; M. Mitchell, 4 acres.

Col. P. C. Baker, of Pasadena, has lately become the possessor of some valuable real estate in Monrovia, having invested \$27,000 here in one day last week. Among his purchases were the Hotel Monrovia, 160 feet on Myrtle avenue, for \$11,500 cash; 160 feet at the corner of Orange and Myrtle avenues, for \$9,000, and three lots at the corner of Myrtle and Lime for a good round sum. The gallant Colonel has secured some very valuable property.

Another large sale has been made in Duarte property, in which Monrovia men are interested. A syndicate composed of J. M. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., J. I. Case, of Racine, Wis., and W. N. Monroe of this place, purchased the following ranches: Smith, 55 acres; Daniels, 32 acres; Parker, 10 acres; Rodgers, 18 acres; Body, 5 acres. It took a heap of money to purchase these properties, but these gentlemen, who are each deeply interested in Monrovia, have "barrels of money," and know that this section is one of the best in the State for investment.

The time has come when Monrovia has a bank, and she is going to have it. Seeing the necessity of it, some of the enterprising citizens have formed a company, with no less than \$200,000 as a capital stock, and will commence operations as soon as possible. A magnificent brick building will soon be commenced on Myrtle avenue, the exact location of which has not been decided upon, but probably about the corner of Lime. Among the stockholders are Hon. E. F. Spence, president of the First National Bank, Los Angeles; Judge J. D. Bicknell, J. M. Studebaker, J. I. Case, — Hayes, John W. Wilde, W. N. Monroe, M. S. Monroe, and others. These gentlemen represent an immense amount of capital, and certainly must feel great confidence in Monrovia, or they would not invest so much money here.

Monrovia is very lucky in securing two such wealthy and influential citizens as J. M. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., and J. I. Case, of Racine, Wis. Our statement a short time ago that they would become residents of this beautiful young town was discredited by many, but they were true, nevertheless. These gentlemen have invested about \$200,000 in Monrovia real estate, and will both erect handsome residences in the near future, as soon as plans, etc., can be prepared. Mr. Case—who, by the way, is owner of the famous horse Jay-Eye-See—will build his residence at the foothills, west of the residence of W. N. Monroe, where he has secured five acres of choice land. The new avenue, running north and south, on which Mr. Case will build, has been named J. I. C. by Mr. Monroe. Two new subdivisions are to be made, which are to be called J. I. C. and Studebaker. Mr. Studebaker has purchased 58 acres from Dr. Charles Mueller, and 50 acres from E. J. Baldwin, adjoining, and will erect his elegant residence on the foothill, north of where Gen. Pile intends building. These gentlemen

have also purchased 30 acres from Monroe, Pile and Root, 10 acres in Monrovia, near the depot, also several town lots, paying as high as \$3000 for corners. It is such gentlemen as these that give a community standing and stability—and by the same token, if we had not everything here that mortal man could wish for in a town, such men could not be induced to invest; but we have the location, climate, water, soil, and every other ingredient.

## Its Triangular Wardrobe.

(Pasadena Star.)

The Tribune very modestly reminds the world and the newspapers that it is the "undoubted leader in journalism," when in fact its nose has not yet considered it safe to let it run without its triangular swaddling wraps.

## Dots.

DR. WILLIAMS' medicated inhalations are very popular in the treatment of head, throat and lung affections. Try them.

Buy your coal, wood, hay, feed and charcoal at Holmes and Scott's 157 S. Spring st., between Second and Third, west side. Telephone 145.

## Mrs. E. Walk, Woman Specialist.

The first lady licentiate of Kentucky, many years of successful practice in prolapse of uterus, ulceration, leucorrhea, ovarian diseases, irregularities—relief and radical change from the first treatment. No. 315 S. Spring st.

## C. E. DONAHUE,

Greco, Removed to Calingen block, Spring and Third.

Shirts made to order at Eggleston & Co.'s, 50 North Spring street.

Boston Wall Paper House, 22 South Spring street.

Jackson's Napa Soda is a keen appetizer.

## Medical.

TWO FRIENDS MEET.



"Hello old fellow. What have you been doing to yourself? You look like a subject for the undertaker," exclaimed the man on the right.

"I have been taking mercury and potash mixtures until they have nearly ruined me," squeaked the old man on crutches.

"And I," said the other, "have been taking the genuine Swift's Specific, which has built me up from the first dose."

## SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

Nature's own remedy, made from roots and leaves, fruit and flowers. The method by which it is made was obtained by a half-breed from the Creek Indians, who inhabited a certain portion of Georgia, which was communicated to one of the early settlers of this country. The Indians said that the formula had been handed down to the present day. The demand has been increasing until a \$100,000 laboratory is now necessary to supply the trade. A foreign demand has been created, and the price is now \$100 per ounce.

VEGETABLE BLOOD PURIFIER

Cancer, Catarrh, Scrofula, Eczema, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Blood, Heart, Hereditary, Itary or otherwise on

WITHOUT USE OF MERCURY OR POTASH.

CATARH.

A NEW TREATMENT.

FREE TESTS AT OFFICE.

This disease is treated upon a new principle, founded upon the fact that the disease is para-

sitic in its origin.

## PARASITES MAGNIFIED 480 TIMES.

Our treatment consists in using remedies in the form of an ointment, which is sprayed through the head and throat, reaching every part that a spray can reach. The remedy re-

mains in the head for some time, passes steadily down, and reaches cells filled with liquid impossible to be reached by medicine in liquid or powdered form.

The treatment is painless, pleasant and effectual, curing fully 90 per cent of cases.

Price of ointment, 50 cents per box for six boxes for

Apparatus for spraying same, \$1. Treatment used only once per day.

## DR. DAVIS'S OXYGEN.

HOT TREATMENT.

Prices reduced for treatment which will last from one to three months, including in-

haler, to \$6. This is the genuine oxygen, and inferior to none.

## DRS. DAVIS &amp; DAVIS.

454 N. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

## Unclassified.

LOS ANGELES BOARD OF TRADE

## AND

Los Angeles Produce Exchange

BUILDING BONDS.

Subscription books for above bonds

are now open at the following places:

Farmers & Merchants' Bank.

First National Bank.

Los Angeles National Bank.

Southern California National Bank.

Southern Savings Bank.

State Bank of California.

Children's Safe Deposit Bank.

Hayden Lewis Co.

Seymour & Johnson.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, PER QUARTER.....	2.25
DAILY AND SUNDAY, PER YEAR.....	9.00
BUSY, PER YEAR.....	2.00
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H. G. OTIS,  
President and General Manager.

ALBERT MCFARLAND,  
Vice-Prest., Treas. and Business Manager.

W. M. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

## POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Gov. Torres causes the arrest of an editor at Nogales, Ariz. ... A Scotch yacht to race for the America's cup.... Rescue of the survivors of the disabled schooner Marcus Davis.... Debate on coercion in the House of Commons.... The Chicago Democratic City Convention leaves the nomination of a ticket to a committee of fifty.... Miss Calhoun not to marry young Hearst.... Bloody fight between cowboys and sheepherders in New Mexico.... Four persons burned to death at Ludlowville, N. Y.... Arrest of a San Jose wife-murderer.... A big fruit season in California predicted.... Annual reports and election of officers of the Bell Telephone Company.... Southern Pacific's new freight rates.... Results of winter's rigors in Montana.... Another priest committed to jail at Dublin.... Notaries appointed by Gov. Bartlett.... Earnings of Southern and Union Pacific roads for 1886.... Ed Smith, late Assembly Clerk, arrested.... A San Francisco high-binder sentenced to be hanged.... Proposed railway from Santa Rosa to Green Valley.... New York labor organizations preparing a crusade for lower rents.... The Attorney-General says the Interstate Commerce Bill's prohibition of free passes does not apply to railway postal service employees.... Murder at Volcano, N. M.... New railway rates for oranges from Los Angeles.... Suicide of an Oregon pioneer.... Parnell's appeal to Irishmen in America.... Mrs. James Brown-Potter's debut at the Haymarket Theater, London.... Death of Gen. Roswell S. Ripley.... Effect of the Interstate Commerce Bill on excursion rates to Los Angeles.

The San Francisco hotels and boarding-houses are full to overflowing, according to press reports.

The libel suit of M. J. McDonald against the San Francisco Post Publishing Company, which has been pending for nine years, has at last been decided. The plaintiff gets damages in the munificent sum of one dollar (standard).

THE Birmingham (Ala.) Chronicle has this to say concerning the death of Henry Ward Beecher:

With Greeley and Sumner and Garrison he has gone from among men. Today the venerable old man at his quiet home on the gulf coast will read the notices of the death of this, the last of the great minds which conspired to bring on that civil war with all its horrors. God has spared Jefferson Davis to read these obituary notices in some remote corner of the earth. The South has no tears for Henry Ward Beecher.

APROPOS of Commissioner Sparks's war upon timber-thieves, the following advertisement appeared in a little paper in Northwestern Colorado. It breathes an unmistakable defiance at William Andrew Jackson Sparks:

"This is to certify that we are at the old stand, and no son-of-a-gun of a special agent is going to snoop around our ranch. We buy Winchesters for cash, and sell all kinds of lumber on time. Our mill is still running up in the La Sals, and our prices are neither higher nor lower than they were before William Andrew Jackson Sparks and the heathen undertook to reform every thing from hell to breakfast. Come and see us. Our pine is on the mesa, and our mill is on the make."

THE sale of the South Pacific Coast Railway to the Southern Pacific was announced to Col. Fred Crocker in the following words, figures and ciphers:

"NEW YORK, March 24, 1887.  
To C. F. Crocker, Esq., San Francisco: Have today beans with blarney about oleomargarine and all its mucilage. Bandoline, virtue, constable. C. P. HUNTINGTON."

The Post, with the aid of Col. Crocker, thus unraveled the dispatch:

"The dispatch is partly in cipher. Subject closed for beans, J. G. Fair for blarney, South Pacific Coast Railroad for oleomargarine, and settled for mucilage, and the thing is clear. The words bandoline, virtue and constable have reference to another man about which it is not necessary for Mr. Huntington to take the public into his confidence."

Just so!

CONVICTION has followed the trial of Alexander Goldenson, the murderer of the young school-girl, Mamie Kelly, in San Francisco. The charge was fully proven; indeed, there was no serious attempt to dispute the notorious fact of the killing, but the defense was mainly directed to the effort to prove that Goldenson was not in his right mind when the crime was committed. It is the old, old story, told a thousand times in court-rooms for the purpose of saving murderers from the gallows. The case in hand was one of the most unprovoked, brutal and infamous murders written in the annals of crime; and if there ever was a culprit deserving the halter, it is this hardened and reckless slayer of a tender child, whom he had first misled.

THE Association of the Army of the Tennessee (Confederate) has issued circular invitations from its headquarters, in New Orleans, announcing that the 6th of April, 1887, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, has been fixed upon for the unveiling of the equestrian statue in bronze of that soldier, which

## The Tsar of Russia.

Nearly all the information given to the public concerning the political and social status existing in Russia comes through German and English sources, and is tintured and colored to suit the purposes of the propagandists. To read the account recently given by telegraph concerning the attempt upon the life of the Emperor Alexander III, the impression is conveyed that revolution is imminent in Russia at any time. This is not a true representation of affairs at St. Petersburg, which is Russia, in the same sense that Paris is France. In Mr. Ballou's new book of travel, "Due-North," just issued from the press, we have the testimony of an impartial and experienced observer upon the subject. The author of this book, who has just returned from the Tsar's dominions, represents that discontent among the mass of the people does not exist to any material extent, and declares that those who represent otherwise are seriously mistaken. It is the few scheming, partially educated, idle, disappointed and useless members of society who ferment revolution in Russia—people who have everything to gain by public agitation and panic, men actuated by the same spirit as those who were so lately condemned to death for wholesale murder in our own country. Nineteenths and more of the people of Russia, according to Mr. Ballou, are loyal to "Father, the Tsar," loyal to his family and dynasty. Nihilism is almost entirely stimulated from without; even in the present instance the German police had given timely warning that an attempt was to be made upon the life of the Tsar, which, doubtless, was the means in part of frustrating any fatal results.

England, says Mr. Ballou, is more seriously torn by internal dissensions today than is Russia, and the German people have a great deal more cause for dissatisfaction with their government than have the Russian. To hold up the latter government as being immaculate would be the grossest folly, but for foreigners to represent it to be so abhorrent, as has long been the fashion to do, is equally inconsistent and unjust. Nihilism means *nothingness*, and never was the purpose of a mad revolutionary combination more appropriately named. The very title which these restless spirits have assumed is an argument against them. Some of them have grown sensitive as to having the name of Nihilists applied to them, and prefer that of Communists or Socialists, synonymous designations already rendered odious in Europe and America. When Elliott, the Corn-law rhymier, was asked, "What is a Communist?" he answered: "One who has yearnings for equal division of unequal earnings. Idler or burglar, he is willing to fork out his penny and pocket your shilling."

European Socialism, Mr. Ballou declares, is the very embodiment of selfishness; its aim is that of legalized plunder; "the Nihilists are simply striving to force upon an unwilling people the fantastic freedom of anarchy." Communists, Socialists, Nihilists, by whatever name they be called, are disciples of destruction. Just after the terrible explosion in the Winter Palace of St. Petersburg, not long ago, two of the conspirators met in St. Isaac's Square. "Is all blown up?" asked one of the other. "No," was the reply, "the globe remains." "Then let us blow up the globe," added the other. When these conspirators are discovered, as was the case of those lately detected in an attempt to burn the city of Vienna, they are found to be composed of escaped convicts, forgers, murderers and the like, who naturally array themselves against all law and order.

It was not when Russia was little better than a military despotism under the Emperor Nicholas that Nihilism was shown its cloven foot. Alexander II was assassinated in the streets of St. Petersburg after the millions of grateful serfs had been given their liberty, the press granted greater freedom of discussion, the stringent laws mitigated, when the country was upon its slow but sure progress toward constitutional government. The inference is clear; he who runs may read. National progress and freedom is not what these Anarchists desire; they seek wholesale destruction.

A fresh scandal has lately been started in the columns of the European press, notably in England and Germany, that the Tsar is addicted to gross intemperance, and may at any time in a moment of excess plunge headlong into a foreign war. Of course, says Mr. Ballou, no casual visitor to Russia can offer competent evidence to the contrary, but it was that gentleman's privilege to see Alexander III on several occasions and at different periods of the day, and he was each time strongly impressed with a very different estimate of his habits. He says the Emperor presents no aspect of excess of any sort, but on the contrary appears like one conscious of his great responsibility, and actuated by a calm resolve to fulfill its requirements. The words he spoke to the students of the Russian university, as reported by cable to yesterday's *Times*, do not indicate a mind diseased or a temper torn beyond repair.

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## ANGRY TORRES.

## The Sonora Governor Causes the Arrest

## Of an Editor Who Published Scandalous Stories About Him.

## Miss Calhoun, the Actress, Concludes Not to Wed Young Hearst.

## THE RAILROADS.

## Interesting Points from Southern California Lines.

An inaccurate evening paper, which gets its railroad news with the shears only, announces that W. A. Bissell has been appointed general western agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and that it is not yet stated what position will be given John L. Truslow, late, etc. Mr. Bissell has resigned his late position as general freight and passenger agent of the Atlantic and Pacific, and will on the 1st of April begin the duties of general agent of the same road, the position which he originally held. He has no connection whatever with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. The office of general freight and passenger agent of the Atlantic and Pacific has been vacated, and that of division freight and passenger agent established. W. B. Hiddle has been appointed to this position, with headquarters at Albuquerque. He was one of Bissell's clerks but now ranks his ex-superior. As to John L. Truslow, he is still superior western passenger agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and is apt to remain so. He has been with the road eleven years, and is not likely to lose his place in a hurry.

## PLenty of Ties.

The San Gabriel Valley Railroad people are perfectly happy now. The ship Greenwich arrived from the north yesterday 10,000 ties for the road, and the work of putting them in place will be commenced at once. The company has had a great deal of trouble in getting ties, and the work of extending the road has been greatly delayed.

## SPIKES.

John L. Truslow went back to San Francisco yesterday.

Chief Engineer Fred T. Perris, of the California Southern Railroad, was in the city yesterday, as full of business as ever.

The Southern Pacific pay-car came in Monday night, and during yesterday was making the boys happy by the distribution of ducats to the employes.

## FATHER PETER.

## The Good Old Priest Recovering From His Accident.

THE TIMES last night enjoyed a call from Fr. Peter Verdaguer, the widely-beloved pastor of the old Church of Our Lady of Angels. He is pretty well recovered from his accident of a week ago yesterday at San Gabriel, but his left shoulder and side are still very painful. His escape from death or broken bones is almost miraculous. The buggy was overturned with such force that Fr. Peter's head was driven through the top, and his neck was tightly imprisoned by the framework, while the horse was dragging the wreck along. Fr. Peter says: "I do not know how I was saved, unless that God gave me strength to hold fast to the lines. How I came to pull harder on the left line than on the right, I do not know; but I did, and the horse was forced to turn so hard that one of the shafts was driven five inches into his body. Then he fell, and some one came running, and finally they got us out."

## NAUGHTY NIKLAUS.

## Charges of Embezzlement Piling Up Against Him.

Charles Niklaus, the collector who was arrested the other day at the instance of W. R. Burk and charged with having embezzled \$14 belonging to his employer, seems to be getting himself deeper in the mire. The case was called in Justice Tapey's court, and the District Attorney stated that other sums had been taken by Niklaus in amounts large enough to make the crime a felony. It seems that he has been out of the employ of Mr. Burk for some weeks, during which time he has collected a large sum of money, and has been using it for his own use. The case was continued until next Monday morning to give the District Attorney a chance to thoroughly investigate the matter and get out another complaint, if necessary.

## A DILUTED MILKMAN.

## Why He Didn't Deliver His Milk Last Night.

Early last evening, Ferdinand Lowing, the milkman, was found on Sixth street by Officers Botello and Verich. He was in a state that always follows a case of calamity-water drinking, and did not seem to care whether his customers were served or not. The officers soon discovered that his horses were trying their best to deliver the milk. They were seen dashing up and down various streets, and it took some very responsible nursing on the part of the officers to bring them to a standstill. No damage was done, but Lowing will have a chance to explain to Justice Austin this morning why he did not deliver his milk.

## PERSONAL NEWS.

V. Rey, of Palmer & Rey, the type-founders, is in the city.

F. D. Henderson and wife are registered at the Depot Hotel from New York.

Gen. William Vandever, Congressman-elect of this district, returned from Venezuela last evening.

E. G. Baldwin and wife are back from a delightful bridal tour, which took in the principal cities of the East.

Miss Etta Smith, of San Diego, is visiting Miss Minnie Lapham, 110 King street. Miss Smith is the daughter of the editor of the San Diego Union.

Miss Emma H. Greenwood, of Chicago, was in Los Angeles last evening and is staying with her uncle, P. D. P. Widner, Figueroa street, corner of York.

Benjamin Goodrich, wife and daughter, and Mr. King, are at the Depon Hotel.

Messrs. Goodrich and King are Commissioners of the Territory of Arizona.

Robert Larkins, a prominent lumber merchant of Chicago, left yesterday for the East.

Gen. Methvin, accompanied by his family, who have been wintering in Los Angeles, Mr. Larkins is delighted with Southern California, and avows his intention of returning hither next fall.

## Very Drunk.

A man sitting on a beer-eg in front of the Union Saloon, on Alameda street, yesterday afternoon, with a big pool of blood at his feet, attracted a lot of men. Officer Methvin investigated, and found the man so drunk that he could not walk, and did not know his own name. He had fallen on the sidewalk and cut his face and jammed his nose till it swelled out like a boiled potato. This was the cause of his blood-letting. The officer signaled a passing express wagon, got the man into it, and had him hauled up and locked up as a drunk.

## An Oregon Pioneer's Suicide.

SALEM (Ore.), March 29.—George Smith, a pioneer resident of this county, committed suicide yesterday. He had a paralytic stroke a short time since, had his right side and confining him to the house. He sent his wife to a store for some tobacco, and during his absence took a dose of strichnine. His ill-health and financial troubles induced the act.

## A Wife-murderer Arrested.

REDWOOD CITY, March 29.—At 12 o'clock last night Detective Stone, of San Jose, arrested a young man named Ed Hanley,

in a saloon of this town. Hanley shot his wife, at San Jose, last September, and was arrested, and shortly after broke jail, in company with another prisoner. He has been around this place for about three months, and, up to last night, was working in a laundry. He will be returned to San Jose today.

## A Smuggler's Heavy Sentence.

Victoria (B. C.), March 29.—The Idaho, arrived from Nanaimo, reports the weather dry and cold. F. S. Bangs, trading at British Columbia and Alaskan ports, arrested by the United States Marshal, was sentenced to two years at hard labor and a fine of \$500 for smuggling liquor.

## Killed by the Cars.

PORTLAND, March 29.—John K. Hill, a hod-carrier, was run over and killed at Albina this afternoon by the cars making a flying switch. His body was terribly mangled. He leaves a wife and two children.

## Will Not Wed Young Hearst.

SAN JOSE, March 29.—[Special.] One section, or, rather, a possible application of the Interstate Commerce Bill, is likely to affect Los Angeles more than any other point on the Pacific coast. It is that regarding excursion rates. At the recent conference of railroad managers at Chicago this point was discussed. They did not reach any definite conclusion, but they were of the general opinion that the bill did not, and was not intended to, interfere with excursion parties at reduced rates. The officials of the Southern Pacific Company are of the opinion that the rate of \$50 for the round trip from Chicago to the coast, tickets to be good for six months, will hold, under the general understanding of the law. In fact, eight excursions are booked to come to California next month. The Raymond & Whitcomb parties will continue, but all parties must pay the same rates, and there will be no favored classes. The Canadian Pacific and Pacific Mail are claimed to be outside of the provisions of the bill. Railroad officials have little to say that is definite concerning the probable effect of the bill. Freight rates are expected to be higher. There is nothing in the bill which prevents the running of excursions from the Pacific coast to Missouri River points on the same rates as for excursions west from the river.

## WHAT TOWNE SAYS.

General Manager A. N. Towne, of the Southern Pacific, was asked concerning the law this morning. He said: "There is a disposition on the part of the Southern Pacific Company to give a most liberal construction to the application of the Interstate Law, and we feel quite confident that the same general sentiment prevails with the management of all lines in transcontinental business, but in the face of the heavy and cumulative penalties imposed in case of violation of the law, it is of the utmost importance for the companies to pursue a conservative and safe course in the construction of its provisions, until such time as the law is more clearly defined by the commissioners, to whom the companies

## CRUSHING COERCION.

Gladstone's Heavy Blows for the Irish Cause

Producing Telling Results Through-out Great Britain.

The Liberals Now Hope to Defeat the Measure.

Parnell Again Appeals to this Country for Support in the Struggle—Encouraging Reply from the American League—Another Irish Priest Sent to Jail.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LONDON, March 29.—[By Cable and the Associated Press.] Gladstone resumed the debate on the Irish Criminal Law Amendment. He was loudly cheered when he rose. He said that an issue on so grave a proposal as those now put forth by the government required ample time for consideration. He found himself bound to support Parnell's amendment, because the ground on which Balfour based the government's case was absolutely unsatisfactory. The government's bill, instead of being a cure for Irish ill, or even a palliative, would aggravate the deepest and worst disorders. With this Coercion Bill, exclaimed Gladstone, the prospect of conciliation vanished into air. The government intended to exclude the Land Bill, which was the main recommendation of the commission which has just completed an exhaustive investigation of Irish troubles. Nothing remains but the future of partition bare and gaunt. All the familiar sight—Every Irish and English member should have the fullest information for presenting his views (cheers) and for scrutinizing the proposals of the government. Among its most insulting and exasperating proposals, the worst ever submitted to Parliament, was the provision that Irish trials be held in London. He never saw such a blow at the national feelings of Ireland. The government could devise nothing more likely to aggravate every existing evil. As to the permanent duration of this bill, the proposal made one's blood boil. To establish what was formerly only a temporary remedy as a permanent rule of existence of society in Ireland would put a brand of inferiority upon Ireland forever, according to a fixed principle that would vex the remedy.

The lesson of many Irish events showed that force was no remedy. Since the election of 1885, since the bulk of the Liberals had judged it both right and safe to grant home rule, Ireland had been free from crime and outrage—a condition long unknown. Why was this? Because the Irish people knew that, in large, though insufficiently large, body of legislators, represented their interests, and would abide by them to the last. [Cheers.] If the Liberals acceded to the demands of the government the result would be retrogression. The Irish people would return to the state of things which the Liberals' efforts had already partly remedied. As long as Ireland continued in the present condition of moderation, so long would the Liberals be bound to persevere in the endeavor to assist her. The time would soon come when to the many now supporting the cause of Ireland would be added many more; when deplorable proposals, such as those of the government, would no more be associated with the name of Ireland, and when it would be seen that in doing what they could now to serve the Irish cause they were overlooking the cause of the wide Empire of Great Britain. [Prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Goschen taunted Gladstone with his alliance with the National League. He asked him how he would continue to meet the league's constantly-increasing demands until absolute separation should be completed. Everybody but the allies of the league considered the state of Ireland intolerable.

COMMENTS ON GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Gladstone's speech is widely commented upon as an effective exposure of the feeble ness of the government's reasons for demanding coercion. The strength of his speech is admitted by the Conservatives and felt keenly by the Unionists and Liberals, more of whom have threatened to secede, unless the Coercion Bill be reduced to a simple provision against boycotting and the plan of campaign.

The Conservatives are also talk of dropping the proposals relating to the transfer of jury trials, especially since the Unionist paper in the colonies declared them untenable. Gladstone removed his defense of the government to attempt to enforce the censure.

THE OPPOSITION HOPEFUL.

Gladstonians are confident they can delay the passage of the bill until May, and in the meanwhile are hopeful that a revolution of events will throw the Conservative supporters on the side of each other, forbidding members to be absent during the holidays unless paired. The radical societies throughout the country are passing resolutions against the Coercion Bill, pronouncing it impolitic and unjust. The English radical press denounces the measure in language of passionate indignation.

"The Pall Mall Gazette says: 'Such a measure subjects the nation, white-skinned, Christian and civilized, to arbitrary interference, without element of liberty and rights,'"

ANOTHER PRIEST SENT TO JAIL.

DUBLIN, March 29.—Fr. Ryan, of the Herbertstown branch of the National League, presented himself today before Justice Bord, of the Bankruptcy Court. He persisted in his refusal to tell the court what he knew about the conduct of tenets in his parish, respecting the disuse of their ranks under the plan of campaign, and was condemned to prison. When Fr. Ryan was met by a multitude of citizens, they numbered many thousands, and they cheered the priest with enthusiastic and prolonged applause. They followed him in procession to jail, making his triumphal entrance. A host of prominent men took part in this procession, and among the more conspicuous were Lord Mayor Sullivan and Archbishop Croke.

THE LEAGUE AROUSED.

Parnell's Appeal to Irishmen in America Against the Bill.

LINCOLN (Neb.), March 29.—[By the Associated Press.] The following cablegram was received by Hon. John Fitzgerald today, and the following reply was sent to Parnell:

HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
LONDON, March 29, 1887.

To H. John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Neb.

The Coercion Bill proposed tonight in the House of Commons is the eighty-seventh since the Act of Union. The last seven years ago, it is also the most stringent, and is to be enacted for the state of affairs in Ireland. Never before has a coercion bill been proposed when crime was so rapidly decreasing, as compared with previous years. The measure is aimed against all open agitation, and appears to be expressly designed for driving discontent beneath the surface. It places all public speakers, writers and conductors of newspapers absolutely at the mercy of stipendiary magistrates, holding their office at the pleasure of the

crowd. It consigns the Irish-speaking peasant of rack-rented Kerry to the tender mercies of a packed jury of Orangemen or Tories, or to a jury of Englishmen at the Old Bailey of London. The Liberal party, headed by Gladstone, stands in opposition against this measure, and will fight shoulder to shoulder with us in opposing it to the last. It seems impossible to believe that even the present House of Commons will continue to follow the Tory government in their mad course, and good judges consider that the measure will weaken and ruin the Cabinet. We may, however, be of the worst, and I confidently appeal to the American people for that sympathy and support which they have never withheld from a people struggling for liberty.

(Signed) PARNELL.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.  
Hon. Charles S. Parnell, M.P., House of Commons, London: Cable received.

The League will redouble its efforts. Ireland is the only American colony that supports the Coercion Bill.

John Fitzgerald, President.

## THE RAILWAYS.

Two New Lines Projected from Santa Rosa—Rumors of the Atchison's Plans—Earnings of the Pacific Roads.

SANTA ROSA, March 29.—[By the Associated Press.] The Santa Rosa, Sebastopol and Green Valley Railroad Company was incorporated here this afternoon with a capital stock of \$300,000, of which \$30,000 is already subscribed and 10 per cent paid. Its object is to construct a standard-gauge road from Santa Rosa westward, through Sebastopol to Green Valley, connecting at Santa Rosa with the road to be built by the Santa Rosa and Carquinez Company. The incorporators and directors are John Walker and Charles Solomon, of Sebastopol, Guy E. Grosse and F. X. Loughery, of Santa Rosa, and George Whittel, of San Francisco. Work will be begun by both the recently organized companies at once, and both roads will be completed by January 1, 1888.

THE TRUNK LINE POOL.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The trunk line presidents at their meeting today ratified the recent action of the joint executive committee continuing the organization and the headquarters for meeting and place of records. Pooling of receipts ceases with the opening of the new line.

President Robert Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio, was present for the first time in over a year. The joint executive committee will meet tomorrow.

SCOTTISH PACIFIC'S NEW RATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The freight officials of the Southern Pacific are now hard at work on their new tariff of local freight rates, and expect to have it ready in a day or two. This tariff includes not only all points along the line of the Central and Southern Pacific in California, but also tariff to Nevada, Utah and Arizona, all of which States and Territories will henceforth receive the bulk of their supplies from this city. In consequence of the increase of rates on the Central and Southern Pacific, which the railroads were building up in St. Louis and Chicago will have to be relinquished, as also will the great part of the Colorado trade, hitherto secured to San Francisco by reason of the low rates which the transcontinental railroads were allowed to make from this city under the Colorado pool. An effort will be made, as soon as the new rates are adopted, to call a meeting of the Commissioners to go into session, to secure low rates to these and other competitive points.

The rates which will be charged under the revised tariff, brought about by the passage of the Interstate Commerce Bill, for oranges, in car lots from Los Angeles, are as follows: To Missouri river points, \$1 per 100 pounds; to Sioux City, Iowa, and St. Louis, \$1.10 per 100 pounds; to St. Paul, \$1.10 per 100 pounds; and to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, \$1.15 per 100 pounds. The new tariff goes into effect April 1st.

PACIFIC RAILWAYS' EARNINGS.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The gross earnings of the Union Pacific Company for 1886, according to the report just issued, were \$17,504,559, against \$17,489,151.51, in 1885—operating expenses, \$6,083,112.12, in 1886, \$5,560,594 in 1885. Taxes, \$57,64.45, against \$49,738.96, and net earnings \$7,592,707.02, against \$8,404,676.81. The average number of miles operated was 1832.45.

The Southern Pacific system operated 4594.40 miles of road, the gross earnings for the year were \$20,706,000, against \$19,671,000 in 1885—operating expenses, \$6,583,109.08, against \$6,083,153.95; taxes, \$1,055,593.74, against \$904,088.15; and net earnings, \$8,906,178.71, against \$8,487,441.22. After payment of all fixed charges and deduction of government requirements, the balance applicable to a dividend in 1886 was \$3,746,388.58, or 6.15 percent upon the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railway Company, as compared with \$8,471,151.18, or 10 percent in 1885.

REPORTS ABOUT THE ATCHISON.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, March 29.—The reported purchase by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company of the Pacific Coast road has caused an increased boom in the real-estate market. It is asserted that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company contemplated buying the line this year and thence to Fort Harford, and there connecting with a fine line of steamers to San Francisco, until the completion of a through overland route to San Francisco. The treasurer's report was then read.

The election of directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Directors—Francis Blake, Charles P. Bowditch, George L. Bradley, Charles Chapman, George C. Cochran, William H. Farnes, Charles Eustis, Hubbard Gardner, G. Hubbard, John E. Hudson, Robert B. Minturn, Charles E. Perkins and Thomas Sanders.

THE RAILWAY CLERKS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

PITTSBURGH, March 29.—The entire force of clerks in the transfer station of the Pennsylvania Railway in this city have been notified that after the present month's business is finished their services will no longer be required. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities will be thrown out of employment by the abandonment of the station which is believed to be one of the first violent effects of the passage of the Interstate Commerce Bill. Heretofore all freight from either east or west passing from the main line of the Pennsylvania Railway to the main line of the Pennsylvania Company, or vice versa, has been re-routed and transferred in this city, but in future all freight will be shipped through to its destination without any transferring whatever.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, March 29.—At 4:07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 48; at 12:07 p.m., 73; at 7:07 p.m., 55. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.99, 29.96. Maximum temperature, 73.0; minimum temperature, 45.0. Weather cloudy.

Undelivered Telegrams.

There are telegrams undelivered at the Western Union Telegraph office, 17 North Main street, for want of proper address, for Mrs. Harriet L. Baker, J. J. Campbell, H. Coates, James L. Dougherty, M. Hobbs, Hon. Stephen Sanford, James D. Schuyler and George B. Sumner.

A Movement for Lower Rents.

NEW YORK, March 29.—It is announced that all labor organizations associated with the Central Labor Union, are preparing for a campaign against the city landlords on the 1st of April. Their intention is to demand a deduction for 15 per cent reduction in rents after that date. The union pledges itself to back up the movement.

## THEIR LAST CHANGE.

## The Chicago Democracy in a Bad Box.

They Hunt in Vain for a Substitute for Carter Harrison.

A Pitiful Tale of Shipwreck on the Atlantic Coast.

Scottish Yachtmen Issue a Challenge for Race for the America's Cup—Great Losses of Montana Cattle—The Bell Telephone's Affairs.

By Telegraph to The Times.

CHICAGO, March 29.—[By the Associated Press.] The Democratic City Convention did not meet till 3 p.m., and shortly after 3 o'clock adjourned without being able to decide upon a head for the ticket. The only provision made was to authorize Chairman Hoffman of the convention to appoint a committee of fifty Democrats to nominate a ticket. When the convention adjourned Chairman Hoffman hurriedly withdrew to a private apartment, where he called to his aid several prominent Democrats. After a three-hours' conference a committee of fifty Democrats was selected to meet tomorrow evening, and nominate a ticket. The list contains the names of many of the most prominent Democratic business men in the city, but no element of the party is wholly neglected. Each of the three newspapers having Democratic leanings has its editors called to act as members of the committee.

SAVED FROM THE SEA.

Rescue of the Survivors of a Dismasted Vessel.

NEW YORK, March 29.—[By the Associated Press.] Scotboat, arrived today from Lisbon, reports that she sighted, on March 24, a waterlogged and dismasted vessel.

A boat was lowered, though the sea was very heavy, and into it clambered the mate and four seamen. After several attempts the vessel was boarded. The captain and second mate were the only survivors, the mate, steward and two colored seamen having died on the previous night. The two survivors were almost exhausted. They were not able to talk, and had to be hoisted on board the Scotboat. They were brought to safety for forty-eight hours before the top of a five-story house without food or water, and their clothing was torn to rags. The vessel was the schooner Marcus Davis, Capt. Williams, from Fernandina for Philadelphia.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Scottish Yachtmen Anxious to Compete for the Trophy.

NEW YORK, March 29.—[By the Associated Press.] The steamer Etruria, which arrived yesterday, brought a long letter and sundry official documents from the secretary of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club to the secretary of the New York Yacht Club, making a challenge in due form on behalf of the new Scotch cutter yacht Thistle, owned by James Ball, of Glasgow, to race with any American yacht for the America's cup, with the distinctive emblem, to which the Scotch and the Genesee sailed last season. The committee in charge of the cup met today, and in effect accepted the challenge, though it will have to go before the club for ratification.

A HARD WINTER.

Great Losses of Cattle and Horses on Montana Ranges.

CHICAGO, March 29.—[By the Associated Press.] The Inter Ocean's Bozeman (Mont.) special says: "Now that winter has to all appearances passed, we can approximate very closely the actual mortality among range stock. The death rate among cattle especially is wonderful. There is no doubt at all that fully one-half of the cattle on ranges throughout the Territory have perished during the past severe winter. There is not a single range on which the death-rate is not fully that great, and on a great many of them it will exceed 50 percent. Sheep keep up a little better, but the loss is not so great among horses and sheep. On some ranges it is reported that one-half of the horses have died and that sheep are still dying by hundreds.

THE BELL TELEPHONE.

Annual Report of Its Finances—Directors Elected.

BOSTON, March 29.—[By the Associated Press.] The annual report of the directors of the Bell Telephone Company, submitted today, shows an increase of 9381 subscribers, as against 3969 in 1885. The company controls 14,182 miles of wire, 2618 miles of which are underground. The average connections for the year are 312,605,710.

The policy of extending underground wires will involve a large outlay in the future. Terminal facilities have been secured in Philadelphia and New York will soon be established. New York and Boston will be completed during the present year. The Canadian Company has increased its net earning from \$155,000 last year to \$190,565 this year. The treasurer's report was then read.

The election of directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Directors—Francis Blake, Charles P. Bowditch, George L. Bradley, Charles Chapman, George C. Cochran, William H. Farnes, Charles Eustis, Hubbard Gardner, G. Hubbard, John E. Hudson, Robert B. Minturn, Charles E. Perkins and Thomas Sanders.

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REVENGE OF THE RAILWAY CLERKS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The Pennsylvania Railway has issued a circular to all its employees, threatening to deduct 15 per cent from their pay if they do not leave the employ of the Pennsylvania Railway.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, March 29.—At 4:07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 48; at 12:07 p.m., 73; at 7:07 p.m., 55. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.99, 29.96. Maximum temperature, 73.0; minimum temperature, 45.0. Weather cloudy.

Attention!

Special attention is called to the advertisement of the Providence Rancho in another column.

Notary Public and Commissioner

For New York State and Arizona Territories.

G. A. Robinson, 42 North Spring street.

Napa Soda for dyspepsia and indigestion.

## BUSINESS TOPICS.

Proprietary.

Today we are having a special sale of Scotch cheviots, double-fold dress goods, double-fold all-wool, and embrace the prettiest shades of grays, browns and very newest mixtures of colors. The goods are of the best quality and will last until 5 p.m.

Double-fold all-wool goods of mostly high quality are cheap at 50c, and we do not say no more.

We have enough and to spare.

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## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

## The Courthouse Block.

LOS ANGELES, March 28.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Will you allow me, through the medium of THE TIMES, to make a suggestion about the Temple and New High street sides of the Courthouse block? Supposing that the new building will be on a level with the jail, then it will be some twenty-five or thirty feet over part of Temple street and all of New High street. A heavy wall on both sides will have to be built to protect the banks from falling down, and they will always be an ugly eyesore in the very heart of the city. That wall on the two sides will cost a large sum of money, at the expense of taxpayers.

Instead of that wall being built by the county, I suggest that stores be built on the two sides. There will be sufficient land between the foundation of the courthouse and the streets to allow a cutting into the hill for rows of handsome stores, thirty-five to forty (and perhaps more) feet deep. By leasing the land to one or more persons for a certain number of years, the county will not only receive a large sum of money as rental for the ground, but will have the heavy butting wall built without costing the county a dollar. The stores to be built handsome and uniform, with a four-foot wall at the back, and that again backed with a couple of feet of boulders, to allow any water that might chance to get down to escape easily under the stores. The stores to be twenty-five feet wide each, heavy wall on each side, strong iron girder in middle, and then arched over with brick, covered with asphaltum, and then patent stone pavement over. This will allow a nice promenade in front of the two sides of the courthouse and out to the edge of the streets. Of course, on Temple street the stores would be lower and lower, until about six feet high. Still they would let well.

The lot at the corner should, by all means, be secured, so as to have a handsome flight of steps at the corner, with electric lights at each side. That lot, if not in the hands of the city, will always present a good view of the new courthouse.

I think, if my suggestion is carried out, the city will be much benefited by it. You will have no unsightly walls, and will have a good promenade over the stores. Yours truly,

THOMAS H. DAWSON.

Marie and Edward Howland, and Other Cranks.

HAMPTON, (N. J.), March 22.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] A copy of your paper reached me today, bearing date of March 8, 1887, with an exposé of the "Topolobampo Bay Credit Foncier Company," etc., etc. I also send you a copy or two of their "official organ," "The Credit Foncier of Sinaloa," edited (?) by Marie—mark you!—"Marie and Edward Howland." You will perceive it is not an immense sheet. "Marie and Edward" are certainly two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one"—i.e., on the Sinaloa paradise (?) scheme. Edward Howland is a "Communist" of the oddest type. He can—and does—tell others how to live, farm, etc., etc. But ah! there's the rub. He practically can't tell whether vegetables—say beets—are raised in the ground, on trees, or elsewhere. A. K. Owen certainly ought to be "raised" on the limb of a tree for his heartless deception of many well-meaning people in this accursed scheme of his. This Owen is not, I think, a deep-dyed schemer, but he is a crank of the first order; and, as such, he should be shown up. He has his place in the world, evidently, but it is certainly not as a leader in a colonization scheme. In all localities there are several who can be spared for the locality's good, and without detracting one iota from those who are honest in their views on this matter, the masses of those who indorse this "Credit Foncier" humbug in this locality are composed of free-lovers, spiritualists, cranks and all sorts of failures in general.

"Marie and Edward" are sincere in this movement. I give them credit for that, but if you will go to any institution for the insane you will find that every soul of them is also dead in earnest, too. To "Marie and Edward" the world is all wrong, and they are bound to set it right. Let us give them credit (?) for it. But are they safe leaders to follow? I calmly say no; they are not.

"Never take advice from an unscrupulous man," is an old proverb. And yet many well-meaning people stand ready to "fall in" with any craze, no matter how Utopian it may be.

"Marie and Edward" are failures; have always been failures. And it is probable they always will remain failures. They belong to a class to whom the world "owes a living"—a class not fit to tie to.

JOHN SMITH.

Marie.

Marie! Marie! at the window low,  
My darling, sweet and kind,  
Thou watchedest the whirling blossoms blow  
Away in the evening wind.

I, wond'ring by, before thee, there,  
Uncovered, silent stood:  
Thou like—thou art thyself—a prayer,  
So pure, so fair, so good!

Thine eyes—thine eyes, beloved above  
Like flowers—flow'res above:  
The fairest blossoms was thine own,  
Thy blooming face, my love.

The bells of evening softly wake  
Sweet strains of melody;  
May ne'er a storm on human break,  
And ne'er thy heart, Marie.

—[Boston Transcript.]

The Deadly Dose.

[San Francisco Post.]

W. T. Coleman's Presidential boom has been making the most encouraging progress, when, like a stroke of fate, the Los Angeles Herald drops a cartridge of laudatory poetry upon it. Has Mr. Coleman ever been guilty of treason to the Citrus Belt?

Every well-dressed man should wear Eagle's son's perfect-fitting shirt, collars, cuffs and neckwear.

Large assortment of traveling and tourist's shirts at Eagle's & Co.'s, 50 North Spring st.

From \$25 to \$50 Per Lot.

Discounted to cash buyers at Mondaville.

Goods at factory prices at Eagle's & Co. North Spring street.

Robes and horse-blankets at Foy's saddlery.

Napa Soda is an invigorating tonic.

## Physicians.

**D. J. ADAMS**, ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. In charge of Medical and Surgical Dispensary. Clinics open especially to the treatment of all female diseases, both medical and surgical. Office hours: 10 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p.m.; Dispensary, 12 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p.m.; Surgery, 12 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p.m.; Office, 220 N. Main st., opposite the St. Louis Hotel. Residence, 120 N. Main st.

**ARTHUR E. GREENHORN, M.D.**, PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Office of the University of California, London, and Cooper's College, 75 N. Spring st., rooms 16 and 17, Los Angeles. Cal. Hours: 9 to 10 a.m., 2 to 4 and 8 to 9 p.m.

**M. M. HILTON WILLIAMS**, 275 N. Main st., Los Angeles. Cal. Office hours, from 8 to 9 p.m. Ladies can rely on being treated with skill and delicacy; calls promptly attended.

**T. DE IBARRONDO, M.D.**, (UNIVERSITY of Madrid, Spain), room 28 and 29, Baker block, Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours 9 to 11 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m.

**D. F. A. SEYMOUR, OFFICE**, No. 22 N. Spring st., office hours, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Telephones: 867, 868, 869.

**J. E. LIFT HILTON, M.D., OFFICE**, 201 N. Spring st., office hours, 10 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p.m.

**D. R. H. DAVISSON, PHYSICIAN**, 201 N. Spring st., office hours, 9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone: No. 862.

**D. R. G. BRAINERD**, 237 S. SPRING st., office hours, 10 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m.

**D. R. N. PIERPONT, OFFICE**, 74 MAIN st., telephones 284.

## Homeopathic Physicians.

**S. S. SALISBURY, M.D.**, HOMEOPATHIC, Office, rooms 11 and 12, Bryson block, cor. First and Spring st., 1st floor, 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone: No. 867; residence, 877.

**H. R. FETTERHOFF, M.D.**, HOMEOPATHIC, Office, No. 23 S. Spring st., office hours, 10 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. Having had large experience, treats all manner of disease successfully.

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